

Then grasping the hilt of his sword, he uttered the following prayer, in the hearing of the crowd around the platform: "Oh Thou, who art above all human wisdom, and all human judgment, if the poor victim, whose head I am here ordered to sever from his body be innocent, turn, I pray thee, the steel of my sword into wood, that I may commit no injustice. He immediately unsheathed his blade, and to the inexpressible amazement of the spectators, it was indeed turned to wood! The people shouted with one acclaim, 'a miracle,' and looked with awe and admiration upon the man, whose faith they believed had brought it to pass. The prisoner was rescued amid cheers and congratulations, and the sheriff was borne along upon the shoulders of the multitude, into the imperial presence.

As soon as the exemplary executioner laid eyes upon the sovereign, he recognized him for one of the dervishes, who had so often visited his house of late. He immediately began to tremble violently, and fear rendered him speechless, for he knew that the Grand Seigneur was well aware of the process by which his blade had been changed from steel into wood. But the Sultan soon reassured him; ordering him to approach nearer, he signified to him his promotion to the office of Aga, or governor, of a small village near the capital, with a salary of five hundred Turkish piastres.

It is superfluous to describe the satisfaction and delight of Eski Meimet Effendi, at this new accession of fortune. He prostrated himself before the distributor of thrones, kissing his feet, and exhibiting every mark of the most lively gratitude. On his return home, he cut so many capers, and sung so vociferously, that his wife began to suspect that his intellect was unimpaired. But she finally succeeded in obtaining from him a full account of his good fortune. He explained to her his intentions with respect to his illuminations, which must have been rarely surpassed in splendor. In a few days he departed with his family for the seat of government. If tradition may be trusted, he ruled wisely and well, equalling, doubtless, in honesty and acuteness, even the renowned Sancho Panza.—English pa.

Extract from the speech of Mr. WEBSTER, on the Appointing and Removing Power, delivered in the Senate, on the 16th of February, on the passage of the bill entitled "an act to repeal the first and second sections of the act to limit the term of service of certain officers therein named."

Mr. WEBSTER said, the professed object of this bill was the reduction of Executive influence and patronage. I concur, said Mr. W., in the propriety of that object. Having no wish to diminish or to control, in the slightest degree, the constitutional and legal authority of the Presidential office, I yet think that the indirect, and vastly increasing influence which it possesses, and which arises from the power of bestowing office, and of taking it away again at pleasure, and from the manner in which that power seems now to be systematically exercised, is productive of serious evils.

The extent of the patronage springing from this power of appointment and removal, is so great, that it brings a dangerous mass of private and personal interest into operation in all great public elections and public questions. This is a mischief which has reached, already, an alarming height. The principle of republican government, we are taught, is public virtue; and, whatever tends either to corrupt this principle, to debase it, or to weaken its force, tends, in the same degree, to the final overthrow of such governments. Our representative systems suppose, that in exercising the high right of suffrage, the greatest of all political rights, and in forming opinions on great public measures, men will act conscientiously, under the influence of public principle, and patriotic duty; and that, in supporting or opposing men or measures, there will be a general prevalence of honest, intelligent judgment, and manly independence. These presumptions lie at the foundation of all hope of maintaining governments entirely popular. Whenever personal, individual, or selfish motives influence the conduct of individuals on public questions, they affect the safety of the whole system. When these motives run deep and wide, and come in serious conflict with higher, purer, and more patriotic purposes, they greatly endanger that system; and all will admit that, if their extent become general and overwhelming, so that all public principle is lost sight of, and every election becomes a mere scramble for office, the system inevitably must fall. Every wise man, in and out of Government, will endeavor, therefore, to promote the ascendancy of public virtue, and public principle, and to restrain, as far as practicable, in the actual operation of our institutions, the influence of selfish and private interests.

I concur with those who think that, looking to the present, and looking also to the future, and regarding all the probabilities of what is before us, as to the qualities which shall belong to those who may fill the Executive Chair, it is important to the stability of Government, and the welfare of the People, that there should be a check to the progress of official influence and patronage. The unlimited power to grant office, and to take it away, gives a command over the hopes and fears of a vast multitude of men. It is generally true that he who controls another man's means of living, controls his will. Where there are favors to be granted, there are usually enough to solicit for them; and when favors, once granted, may be withdrawn at pleasure, there is ordinarily little security for personal independence of character. The power of giving office thus affects the fears of all who are in, and the hopes of all who are out. Those who are out, endeavor to distinguish themselves by active political friendship, by warm personal devotion, by clamorous support of men in whose hands is the power of reward; while those who are in, ordinarily take care that others shall not surpass them in such qualities, or such conduct, as are most likely to secure favor. They resolve not to be outdone in any of the works of partisanship. The consequence of all this is obvious. A competition ensues, not of pat-

riotous labors, not of rough and severe toils for the public good, not of manliness, independence, and public spirit; but of complaisance, of indiscriminate support of Executive measures, of pliant subservience and gross adulation. All throng and rush together to the altar of man worship; and there they offer sacrifices, and pour out libations, till the thick fumes of their incense turn their own heads, and turn, also, the head of him who is the object of their idolatry.

The existence of parties in popular Governments is not to be avoided; and if they are formed on Constitutional questions, or in regard to great measures of public policy, and do not run to excessive length, it may be admitted that, on the whole, they do no great harm. But the patronage of office, the power of bestowing place and emoluments, create parties, not upon any principle, or any measure, but upon the single ground of personal interest. Under the direct influence of this motive, they form round a leader, and they go for "the spoils of victory." And if the party chieftain becomes the national chieftain, he is still too apt to consider all who have opposed him as enemies to be punished, and all who have supported him as friends to be rewarded. Blind devotion to party, and to the head of a party, thus take place of the sentiments of generous patriotism, and a high and exalted sense of public duty.

Let it not be said, sir, that the danger from Executive patronage cannot be great, since the persons who hold office, or can hold office, constitute so small a portion of the whole people. In the first place, it is to be remembered that patronage acts, not only on those who actually possess office, but on those also who expect it, or hope for it; and in the next place, office holders, by their very situation, their public station, their connection with the business of individuals, their activity, their ability to help or to hurt, according to their pleasure; their acquaintance with public affairs, and their zeal and devotion, exercise a degree of influence, out of all proportion to their numbers.

Sir, we cannot disregard our own experience. We cannot shut our eyes to what is around us and upon us. No candid man can deny that a great, a very great change has taken place within a few years, in the practice of the Government, which has produced a corresponding change in our political condition. No one can deny that office, of every kind, is now sought with extraordinary avidity, and that the condition, well understood to be attached to every office, high or low, is indiscriminate support of Executive measures, and implicit obedience to Executive will. For these reasons, sir, I am for arresting the further progress of this Executive patronage, if we can arrest it. I am for staying the further contagion of this plague.

The bill proposes two measures. One is to alter the duration of certain offices, now limited absolutely to four years; so that the limitation shall be qualified or conditional. If the officer is in default, if his accounts are not settled, if he retains or misapplies the public money, information is to be given thereof, and thereupon his commission is to cease. But if his accounts are all regularly settled, if he collects and disburses the public money faithfully, then he is to remain in office, unless, for some other cause, the President sees fit to remove him. This is the provision of the bill. It applies only to certain enumerated officers, who may be called accounting officers; that is to say, officers who receive and disburse the public money. Formerly all these officers held their places at the pleasure of the President. If he saw no just cause for removing them, they continued in their stations; no fixed period being assigned for the expiration of their commissions. But the act of 1820 limited the commissions of these officers to four years. At the end of four years they went out, without any removal, however well they may have conducted, or however useful to the public their further continuance in office might be. They might be nominated again, or might not; but their commissions expired.

Now, sir, I freely admit that considerable benefit has arisen from this law. I agree that it has, in some instances, secured promptitude, diligence and a sense of responsibility. These were the benefits which those who passed the law expected from it; and these benefits have in some measure, been realized. But I think that this change, in the tenure of office, together with some good, has brought along a far more than equivalent amount of evil. By the operation of this law, the President can deprive a man of office without taking the responsibility of removing him. The law itself vacates the office, and gives the means of rewarding a friend without the exercise of the power of removal at all. Here is increased power, with diminished responsibility. Here is a still greater dependence, for the means of living, on Executive favor, and of course a new dominion acquired over opinion and over conduct. The power of removal is, or at least formerly was, a suspected and odious power. Public opinion would not always tolerate it; and still less frequently did it approve it. Something of character, something of the respect of the intelligent and patriotic part of the community was lost by every instance of its unnecessary exercise. This was some restraint. But the law of 1820 took it all away. It vacated offices periodically, by its own operation, and thus added to the power of removal, while it left still existing in full force, a new and extraordinary facility for the extension of patronage, influence and favoritism.

I would ask every member of the Senate if he does not perceive, daily, effects which may be fairly traced to this cause? Does he not see a union of purpose, a devotion to power, a co-operation in action, among all who hold office, quite unknown in the earlier periods of the Government? Does he not behold, every hour, a stronger development of the principle of personal attachment, and a corresponding diminution of genuine and generous public feeling? Was indiscriminate support of measures, was unwavering fealty, was regular suit and service ever before esteemed such important and essential parts of official duty?

Washington, April, 10th, 1835.
Dear Sir:—In conformity with my promise, I write to inform you that Lawrence was tried to day, and a verdict rendered in of "Not guilty," after a trial which lasted nine hours; and a deliberation on the part of the jury which did not last more than an hour

minutes; there is, coupled with the verdict, an assigned reason—namely, that Lawrence was insane at the time when he committed the rash act, and abundant evidence there was to justify such a verdict. The counsel for the prosecution might as well have thrown up his case before half the evidence had been given; and in fact it would have been more graceful in him to have done so, for a more palpable case of lunacy was never exhibited in a court of justice. The appearance of the prisoner was, literally, *prima facie* evidence of the poor fellow's condition. He has, as Doctor Sewal justly observed, "that indescribable something to his countenance which cannot be mistaken by those who are accustomed to cases of insanity; his eye, his complexion, his voice, and attitude, even are all" those of "a moon-struck man;" the probable reason of the thing, too, is not very far to look for; it is hereditary; his father, it appeared from the evidence of a near relative, was deranged in England, and his aunt died mad. So much for the "gunpowder treason and plot" part of the affair.

It is a never-violated custom to make all prisoners, on peculiar charges, handsome or interesting, *la m'aware*; but, positively, Lawrence is, in appearance, a very interesting and good-looking man, with a fine high forehead. He was dressed in a gray coat, somewhat, it appeared to me, of the shape of a shooting-coat, black cravat and vest, and his whole appearance was that of neatness and gentility. His manner was very dignified—he seemed to be operated upon by very king-like feelings; and for a considerable time during the early part of the session, he seemed inclined to assert his prerogative in a most absolute manner; he rose repeatedly, and in a violent manner denied the "power of the court to try him, inasmuch as they were his subjects;" he said he had merely come up there to "claim the assistance of the court in getting his revenue out of the Bank of the U. States;" "it was not for the court to pass judgment on him," he said, "but on them;" and he reminded Mr. Woodward, the deputy marshal, that if he did not take his seat and mind his own business, he should use him with greater severity than ever he had yet done.

The evidence of the doctors was with one exception most decisive, as to their opinion of his insanity. Key's witnesses (the U. S. counsel), alone were sufficient to have proved madness; and yet he did argue most strenuously to show a political influence; (bah!) and the doctor whom I have excepted above, (a Dr. Causin), did quirk and quibble to my apprehension most ridiculously, to prove that the man was only under the influence of a false imagination, and not of insanity; that he was able to discriminate the President from Mr. Woodbury, and if so, might in some sort of way, I could not tell exactly which, be, perhaps, in some degree, to be held, it might be, a responsible agent. Mr. Brent (his counsel) pleaded hard to have Lawrence removed out of court, as the crime was but a misdemeanor; for as I have said at the first part of the trial he showed symptoms of considerable excitement; but it was not permitted, and on Brent assuring him that he would get his money for him that day, he sat down quite quiet for the remainder of the trial; keeping his head in an almost immovable position, of inquisitiveness whilst the several witnesses were examined. Andrew Jackson was not examined; nor was the Poindexter affair further alluded to, than by a question put to Governor Dickerson, which elicited the answer that the President did say in angry terms, "he knew where that came from;" and he (Mr. D.) had been informed some thing else which he did not hear. The jury were not out of court more than five minutes. The court was exceedingly crowded. The jury having given their verdict, Judge Cranch ordered that the marshal should see that every care should be taken to render Lawrence as comfortable as his situation would permit till a further order was taken in the matter by the court.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The Packet ship Ontario, arrived from London last night, having sailed on the 23d from Portsmouth.

The papers are usually barren of news, not only from England but from the Continent. No great question had been taken in Parliament to test the strength of Parties.

The correspondent of the Times under date of Paris 17th, says: "The fate of the American question, however, seems tolerably secure. It is expected that the report of the committee will be presented on Saturday, and that the discussion will be brought on in the course of next week. An amendment on the motion for the adoption of the report, which is understood to recommend the simple and unconditional recognition of the treaty, will suggest that the whole question be opened up, that a rigorous investigation of the claims be entered into, and that nothing more be paid than such investigation shall show to be due. It is expected, however, that the Ministers, with the aid of those earnest remonstrances which daily arrive from all the great commercial towns of the kingdom, will be able to command a majority of upwards of 70 in favour of the simple adoption of the report and the legislative sanction of the treaty."

The opening speech of the new Premier in the French Chambers, was very full and candid as to the intended measures of the government, and appears to have given much satisfaction.

The U. S. squadron in the Mediterranean had assembled at the Balearic Island, and consisted of two ships of the line, two frigates, a sloop of war and a gunbrig. It was reported in France that more American men of war were expected, and the French frigate La Bellone had been despatched to watch our squadron.

An action took place in Spain, March 12th, between Mina and Zumalacarraguy, in which the Carlists were defeated at all points. The latter, however, had retreated to a commanding position between Pampaluna and St. Sebastian.

The question relative to the Irish Church was brought forward in the house of Commons, March 20. It was to be resumed on Monday evening, when it was supposed the opposition would make a decided stand and complete the arrangements which had been commenced under the administration of Lord Gray.

Some little misunderstanding took place between the Premier, Mr. Peel and Mr. Hume. The former sent a written note, next day demanding an explanation, which was satisfactorily made.

Some little warmth also passed between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shaw, relative to the Dublin Election Petition.

Sir Edward Sugden has suddenly and unexpectedly relinquished the Chancellorship, of Ireland. Sir Charles Wetherell is among those spoken of as his successor.

Lord Cowley has been appointed British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

Lord Stuart de Ruthven has been appointed Ambassador to Constantinople, in the place of Lord Ponsonby. [N. Y. Ado.

Facts stated and information Wanted.—On the fourth day of June, 1817, was left at Mr. Abraham Bennet's, at the head of Cayuga lake, two miles north of Ithaca, an infant female child said by the woman who left it, to be six months of age, and supposed by Mrs. Bennet to have been about that age. No name was ever left for the child, as it was only pretended to be left for a short time. The child had black eyes, brown hair, and a fair skin. The woman called herself Sylvia Buck, and said she was from the above named place. Mr. Bennet's family are of opinion that the child had been stolen from some family in the Black River country, and they further represent that they have some recollection of an advertisement for a stolen child about that time. The young lady, now about seventeen, is exceedingly desirous of learning the history of her parentage, and who her relations are, if any she have. She is a very respectable young lady, and well worthy of being owned by any parents. Any information respecting the above mysterious affair would be thankfully received. The young lady resides in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. Information may be given through the postmaster at Ovid. All publishers of papers friendly to the distressed may confer a particular favor upon a deserving young female, by giving the above an insertion.—Orleans, N. Y. Republican.

The report of William Crawford, Esq. the Commissioner sent by the late ministry to the United States, to inquire into the working of the penitentiary system in that country, has just been distributed. Mr. Crawford is of opinion that the extraordinary demand for labor in the United States, and the ample means which their unappropriated territory affords of providing for their increasing population, in a great measure accounts for whatever degree of success has attended their penitentiary system. "It is (says Mr. C.) the privilege of America not to derive from Europe, institutions, the value of which experience has confirmed, but to be enabled, by the means to which I advert, to carry out the principles on which they are founded to an unlimited extent, engraft amendments, and exhibited their results with great effect. Hence the powerful influence of solitary confinement, which originated at Gloucester, and has subsequently been enforced at Glasgow, is strikingly displayed at the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia. The Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons as forcibly exemplify whatever benefits result from the system which has been pursued at the Maison de Force at Ghent; while at Wethersfield, and also in some measure at Charlestown, that system is seen under such favorable modifications as to divest it of most of its objectionable features." But the general character given by him of the prisons is unfavorable. "With the exception, however, of their penitentiaries, there is nothing valuable in the discipline of the prisons in America. Defective as is the condition of the gaols in England, they are superior to those of the United States, especially in the observance of order, the space allotted to the untried, the correction of minor offenders, the treatment of the males, and the administration of moral and religious instruction."—London paper.

Attending Auctions.—This is the season of the year preparatory to the first of May, when families sell their household furniture, either to purchase a new stock, or remove to the country, and these furniture auctions are attended by crowds of ladies. It is astonishing to witness the avidity with which the papers are examined for the purpose of discovering auction notices, and the bustle of early dress and preparation to visit the house from which the red flag is displayed. A continual current gets towards the mansion, particularly if the furniture is elegant and the owner fashionable; and in this squeeze, we shall find persons of all characters and pursuits—some to replenish their stock—others to sell again—and most for their curiosity. A celebrated bachelor, who lately sold out, was honored with an immense party of young ladies, who came to pry into the comforts and mysteries of "single blessedness," in such crowds, that the staircases, ante-chambers, and all the rooms were jammed as close as a bag of cotton. There was shrieking, and fainting, and every thing sold for twenty per cent above its value, from a spirit of competition, and a want of practical knowledge; and this curiosity, we are bound to say, is carried to an extreme, that even interdicted places, where rich furniture is to be sold, is inconceivably visited by the ladies. Now, we like enterprise and competition, when judiciously directed; but it is quite amusing to witness some of the scenes, together with the ingenuity of the auctioneer, who, if clever, makes the most of these jarring conflicts. "That beautiful chimney glass, 20 inches by 40—a splendid size—very few to be had—thank you for a bid, ladies and gentlemen." "Fifty dollars." "Oh, Mrs. Slightly, fifty dollars? one hundred and fifty, you mean? why, look at it; a little of the silver has run, but that's nothing—well, fifty to begin with—sixty—seventy—eighty—ninety—don't bid against yourself, Mrs. Jewel—an one bids more?" "Yes, I'll bid more—\$100." "Thank ye, ma'am—going for \$100." "She shan't have it," said Miss Plumtree, in a loud whisper to her mother—"let's go ten more." "One hundred and ten—only half its value." "Mr. Auctioneer, can that hole in the silver be mended?" "Oh yes, ma'am, for a trifle—going at \$110—going, gone—'tis yours, ma'am." The glass might have been worth \$20. "Now, that magnificent suit of curtains, crimson velvet with gold lace—cost \$1000 at Paris—were made for the Duchess of Pomstock, by the celebrated upholsterer Monsieur Fringepau—I'll thank ye for a bid, ladies and gentlemen—how much shall I say?" "Are you sure, Mr. Auctioneer, that they once belonged to her Grace the Duchess?" "Oh, quite sure, ma'am—have the certificate

of Mr. Smartwoul, the collector." "Well, then, say \$700." "Oh, my dear ma'am, such a bid for such a magnificent affair, got up by one of the royal upholsterers; well, \$700—only seven hundred dollars bid—pray look at them, Mrs. Courtney, you won't let them go for that price?" "No, certainly not—100 dollars more." "Thank ye, ma'am, I know your taste. \$800—\$850—not yet half the price—\$850; I'll take a five bid now—\$850, 885—nobody bids more—going, going—last call. Such a splendid article, from the Palace of Montmorency, going for \$885—can't help it—great sacrifice—going, gone." Larry Ackerman, or the Fyfes, or any of the N. York upholsterers, would have knocked up a concern equally splendid for \$800. "Now for the paintings. A beautiful original of Raphael—the Child eating Citron—magnificent." "Are you certain it is a Raphael?" says a gentleman in specs. "Oh positively, sir; we have the certificate from Brussels, from Myneher Vonder Donk Schilpen-nick." "That's all right, sir, I'll bid you \$100 for it." "Only \$100 bid for Raphael—imitable coloring, divinely conceived, and only \$100—120, 30, 40, 50—that's a bribe; go on, sir, we have only one-third yet—60, 70, 200—going at \$200—going, going, gone; Mr. Capias. Thank you, Mr. Capias; men of taste know what a good thing is." It was sold at the Arcade Baths last week for \$42; but no matter. Thus they go on, pushing, squeezing, jostling each other—rumpling the ladies' ruffs, overbidding, getting excited by competition, buying things not wanted, and paying far above their value; and at three, they all go home to dinner, puffing, jaded and fatigued, and the next morning they are up bright and early for a new campaign.

N. Y. Evening Star.

Female Daring.—Charles Williams was brought up for trying to steal a cloak from the house of Mr. Thomas. The females of the family were in the sitting room alone, and the door leading to the passage was shut, yet one of the ladies imagined she heard some one going up stairs; without alarming the rest, she went out of the room, caught sight of a man's feet upon the stairs, and followed him up closely, but silently. She saw him enter the front bed-room, and she instantly went into the room back of it to look for a weapon to defend herself; luckily a long handled broom stood close by the bed side, and she snatched that up, and awaited the robber's return from the front room, as he could not go down the stairs again without passing by the door of the bed-room where she was stationed. She awaited, breathless with agitation, for a minute or two, when she heard him come out of the room, (where he had stolen the cloak), and was walking stealthily upon tiptoe past the back room door to go down stairs, when, just as he had reached the head of the stairs, the courageous girl gave him a tremendous blow on the back with the butt end of the broom, which felled him to the floor in an instant, and entirely losing his balance, he rolled from the top of the stairs to the bottom, howling like a beaten cur; but his troubles were not destined to end so easily; in his fall down stairs he dropped the cloak which he had stolen from the bed room, but he still had another cloak under his arm; and he had just gathered himself up from the foot of the stairs, and was rushing along the passage, when his formidable female antagonist came close on his heels and gave him another tremendous blow with the butt end of the broom, and this time he dropped the second cloak, thinking it advisable to secure the retreat and safety of his blackguard body upon any terms; but the fates were not in his favor, and he had scarcely cleared the stoop of the house, before he received a third blow from his inveterate pursuer, which stretched him on the side walk. Thinking he was about to be murdered in right down earnest the cowardly culprit called out "murder and watch"—the watchman came up and took him into custody. In the morning he was committed. The second cloak (a lady's circassian) is at the police office awaiting an owner.—New York paper.

Hasty Legislation.—In a debate the other day in the Maine Legislature something was said upon the importance of expedition in legislation, to which Mr. John Holmes made the following reply:

He was not sure but the old maxim applied to legislation as well as to many other things, "the more haste the worse speed." I remember (said he) some examples of hurry and precipitancy. Last year a law was passed, which provided that all the Acts should take effect a certain number of days after they were published in the State paper. This made the laws all depend upon the Eastern Argus—the Eastern Argus the Law of the Land! I don't know how some gentlemen will like that; probably very well; but it doesn't exactly suit me. I will mention another instance. The town of Boston was once much afflicted by fires—and it was thought by many, they were set by the blacks, accordingly the Assembly of the province of Massachusetts passed a law, forbidding any blacks to be seen out of doors after dark, "without a lantern." Upon this Cuffee issues out equipped with his lantern, but no candle in it! At the next session, it was enacted that there should always be a candle in the lantern.—Well, Sir, Cuffee puts in his candle according to law,—but "he no light 'em." Thus they were obliged to enact laws three successive sessions before they could make Cuffee carry a lantern with a lighted candle in it.

In 1817, we think it was, the Legislature of Georgia passed a road law, which concluded thus: "all laws heretofore passed, are hereby repealed;" consequently by plain and literal interpretation, it left the State of Georgia with but one law, and that in relation to roads.

We regret to learn that the Rhinoceros belonging to the Zoological Institute, valued at \$8000, died at Harlem, supposed to have been poisoned.—Star.

New Literary work at the South.—A new monthly periodical is about to be established at Charleston, to be called the Southern Literary Journal, and to be conducted by Daniel D. Whitaker, Esq.

A witness, examined in an Illinois court, concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant, how the plaintiff generally rode. "He generally rides a straddle, sir." "How does he ride in company?" "If he has a good horse, he always keeps up." "How does he ride when he is alone?" "Keeps up, sir, I cannot say; for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself." "You say, and a side, sir."